

04-28-00

A

04/27/00

jc571 U.S. PTO

**UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL**  
**(Large Entity)**

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Docket No.  
49464 (849)Total Pages in this Submission  
30**TO THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS**Box Patent Application  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Transmitted herewith for filing under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) and 37 C.F.R. 1.53(b) is a new utility patent application for an invention entitled:

Copolyesters Having Improved Retained Adhesion

and invented by:

Jeffrey T. Palumbo  
Francis C. Rossitto  
Eugene Gary Sommerfeldjc530 U.S. PTO  
09/559794  
04/27/00If a **CONTINUATION APPLICATION**, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Which is a:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Which is a:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed are:

**Application Elements**1. ☒ Filing fee as calculated and transmitted as described below2. ☒ Specification having 30 pages and including the following:

- a. ☒ Descriptive Title of the Invention
- b. ☐ Cross References to Related Applications (if applicable)
- c. ☐ Statement Regarding Federally-sponsored Research/Development (if applicable)
- d. ☐ Reference to Microfiche Appendix (if applicable)
- e. ☒ Background of the Invention
- f. ☒ Brief Summary of the Invention
- g. ☐ Brief Description of the Drawings (if drawings filed)
- h. ☒ Detailed Description
- i. ☒ Claim(s) as Classified Below
- j. ☒ Abstract of the Disclosure

# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL (Large Entity)

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Docket No.  
49464 (849)

Total Pages in this Submission  
30

## Application Elements (Continued)

3. ☐ Drawing(s) (when necessary as prescribed by 35 USC 113)
- a. ☐ Formal Number of Sheets \_\_\_\_\_
- b. ☐ Informal Number of Sheets \_\_\_\_\_
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration
- a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy) ☐ Unexecuted
- b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional application only)
- c. ☒ With Power of Attorney ☐ Without Power of Attorney
- d. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)  
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application,  
see 37 C.F.R. 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (usable if Box 4b is checked)  
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. ☐ Computer Program in Microfiche (Appendix)
7. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all must be included)
- a. ☐ Paper Copy
- b. ☐ Computer Readable Copy (identical to computer copy)
- c. ☐ Statement Verifying Identical Paper and Computer Readable Copy

## Accompanying Application Parts

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(B) Statement (when there is an assignee)
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Acknowledgment postcard
14. ☒ Certificate of Mailing
- ☐ First Class ☒ Express Mail (Specify Label No.): EL054597961US

# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL (Large Entity)

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Docket No.  
49464 (849)

Total Pages in this Submission  
30

## Accompanying Application Parts (Continued)

15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)

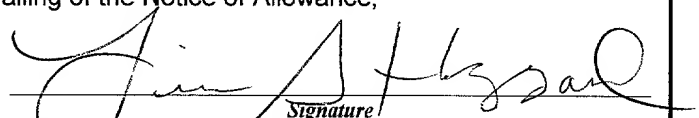
16. ☐ Additional Enclosures (please identify below):

## Fee Calculation and Transmittal

### CLAIMS AS FILED

For	#Filed	#Allowed	#Extra	Rate	Fee
Total Claims	62	- 20 =	42	x \$18.00	\$756.00
Indep. Claims	4	- 3 =	1	x \$78.00	\$78.00
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable) <input type="checkbox"/>					\$0.00
BASIC FEE					\$690.00
OTHER FEE (specify purpose) Assignment Recordal					\$40.00
TOTAL FILING FEE					\$1,564.00

- ☒ A check in the amount of \$1524.00 and \$40.00 to cover the filing fee is enclosed.
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge and credit Deposit Account No. 04-1105 as described below. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☐ Charge the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ as filing fee.
- ☒ Credit any overpayment.
- ☒ Charge any additional filing fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 and 1.17.
- ☐ Charge the issue fee set in 37 C.F.R. 1.18 at the mailing of the Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.311(b).

  
Signature

Lisa Swiszc Hazzard (Reg. 44,368)  
Dike, Bronstein, Roberts & Cushman, LLP  
130 Water Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Dated: April 27, 2000

cc:

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

APPLICANT: Palumbo, et al.  
U.S. PATENT NO. Not Yet Assigned  
FOR: Copolyesters Having Improved Retained Adhesion

BOX: NEW APPLICATION

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS  
WASHINGTON, DC 20231

Sir:

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that the following attached papers or fees

- (1) Utility Patent Application Transmittal;
- (2) Application;
- (3) Declaration and Power of Attorney;
- (4) Recordation Form Cover Sheet;
- (5) Assignment;
- (6) Checks in the amount of \$1524.00 and \$40.00;
- (7) Certificate of Express Mailing Label #EL054597961US

are being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail Label #EL054597961US on April 27, 2000 in an envelope addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, DC 20231.

Annemarie Serrecchia

Type or print name of person mailing paper

*Annemarie Serrecchia*

Signature of person mailing paper

5

10

Docket No. 49464  
Express Mail Label No. EL054597961US

**COPOLYESTERS HAVING IMPROVED RETAINED ADHESION**

15

002340746550

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel copolyester compositions and novel methods employing such compositions. The copolyester compositions of the present invention contain a low polarity block segment in the polymer backbone. These copolyester compositions are particularly suitable for use as adhesive and coating materials and exhibit high initial adhesion and superior retained adhesion to various substrates.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many amorphous copolyester compositions are commonly used as adhesive and coating materials because of their useful properties, which include: strong cohesion when below their glass transition temperatures (" $T_g$ "), strong adhesion and good clarity. Such compositions are also generally inexpensive. However, amorphous compositions are not suitable in a variety of adhesive and coating applications. For example, such compositions do not adequately adhere to substrates such as polypropylene, polyethylene, thermoplastic polyolefins ("TPO's") and various other low surface energy substrates. Additionally, the mechanical and adhesive properties of many amorphous adhesives and coatings are often inadequate for certain higher temperature applications above their  $T_g$ 's. They also possess limited tensile strength and hydrolytic stability above their  $T_g$ . Still further, these materials are generally limited in solvent and chemical resistance.

Crystalline copolyesters are generally superior to amorphous materials, especially when the materials are above their glass transition temperatures, in that they possess many valuable properties, including rigidity, hardness, toughness, tensile strength, abrasion resistance, solvent resistance, chemical resistance, good elevated temperature performance up to their crystalline melt point, good balance of flexibility and toughness, and better hydrolytic stability. However, the adhesion of crystalline polymers to a variety of substrates, such as polyethyleneterephthalate (PET), decreases rapidly over time as these polymers shrink during crystallization and subsequently pull away from the substrate to which they were adhered. Amorphous polymers do not suffer this same fate since shrinkage of these polymers is not significant enough to result in loss of adhesion as they age.

5

It would, thus, be desirable to provide improved copolyester adhesives and coatings that possess both the properties of amorphous polymers, namely retained adhesion over time ("aged adhesion"), and the properties of crystalline polymers, namely toughness and tensile strength over a broad temperature range, and superior solvent resistance and hydrolytic stability.

10

Crystalline copolyester compositions containing a low polarity block in the polymer backbone have been described in various patents. However, these compositions have been developed and used specifically for applications in which their low or anti-adhesion properties are required. Namely, these crystalline copolyester compositions were developed and used to specifically provide slip, for example, in mold forming materials for use in processes wherein the molded articles must be readily released from the mold's surface.

15

20

U.S. Patent Nos. 4,348,510 and 4,496,704 describe copolyester compositions formed from: hydroxyl terminated polyalkyleneoxide (A) and polydimethylsiloxane (B), in ABA triblock segments copolymerized with polyester forming components. Films, tapes, sheeting and other extruded or molded articles prepared from these polysiloxane block copolyesters are shown to exhibit improved slip or nonblocking tendencies, i.e. reduced tendency to adhere to other materials, as evidenced by their reduced static and kinetic coefficients of friction.

25

30

U.S. Patent No. 4,382,131 and U.S. Patent No. 4,686,262 describe a polyolefin block copolyester used in producing moldings exhibiting extremely low deformation and distortion even when processed into thin articles, and at the same time, retain their crystallinity despite the addition of the low polarity segment in the copolyester composition. U.S. Patent Nos. 4,207,230 and 4,223,106 also describe block copolyesters containing a low polarity polyolefin block segment that are used as molding materials with properties being similar to those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,382,131.

35

5 U.S. Patent No. 3,935,154 describes solvent soluble block copolyester, containing low polarity polysiloxane block segments, suitable for uses which require good release properties. Specifically, the compositions described are particularly useful in the photographic field as release agents for photoconductive materials.

10 U.S. Patent No. 4,659,786 describes a polyester-polysiloxane block copolymer suitable for use as dental impression materials, as well as mold materials for general uses with good release properties. Sealing materials are also claimed.

15 U.S. Patent No. 4,927,895 describes a polysiloxane block copolyester that exhibits good resistance to impact shock and to hydrolysis without any loss of the inherent advantageous properties, such as mechanical strength, of the base polyester resin.

20 U.S. Patent Nos. 4,845,158 and 4,994,526 describe compositions used to prepare block resins which are molded into gaskets, washers, flexible tubing and similar articles.

25 U.S. 5,773,517 describes thermoplastic polyolefin block copolyesters that are used as polymer compatibilizers and quality improving agents. These block copolyesters are blended with and are used to improve various properties of other polymers, such as impact strength, tensile strength, elongation, heat resistance, paintability, weather resistance, elasticity, resilience, flowability, dimensional stability and chemical resistance.

30 It would thus be desirable to provide improved copolyester adhesive and coating materials that possess both advantageous properties of amorphous polymers, specifically improved and/or retained adhesion over time, and advantageous properties of crystalline polymers, especially superior hydrolytic stability, solvent resistance, chemical resistance, tensile strength and toughness over a broad  
35 temperature range.



5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has now been discovered that copolyesters containing low polarity segments in their backbone possess unexpected properties that make them particularly useful as adhesive and coating materials.

10 The present invention provides high performance block copolyester compositions that are particularly suitable for use as adhesives and coatings because these materials incorporate the advantages of crystalline polymers while possessing the quality of retained or aged adhesion of amorphous polymers.

15 The compositions of the present invention comprise a copolyester having a low polarity block segment incorporated into the copolyester backbone. These compositions are superior in initial adhesion and aged adhesion, and they retain toughness and resistance to solvents while possessing improved wettability and hydrolytic stability over a broad temperature range.

20 The copolyesters of the present invention may be prepared by any conventional method. Preferably, the copolyesters are prepared by standard polycondensation processes utilizing difunctional alcohols and dicarboxylic acids and optionally up to about 3% of a polyfunctional branching agent. This synthesis normally occurs in two  
25 stages, with the first stage being a direct esterification or transesterification (alcohololysis) stage and the second stage being a polyesterification stage. See, e.g. V.V. Korshak and S.V. Vinogradova, Polyesters, Chapter III, pp. 72-150, Pergamon Press, N.Y., New York, (1965).

30 The low polarity block is incorporated into the backbone of the copolyester, preferably by its addition at the beginning of the direct esterification 1<sup>st</sup> stage reaction along with the difunctional alcohols and dicarboxylic acids. The low polarity block may also be added at any time during the direct esterification stage, but preferably prior to the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage (polyesterification).

35 Some examples of difunctional alcohols useful in the practice of the present invention include: alkyl diols from C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>12</sub>, such as ethylene glycol, diethylene

glycol, butanediol, propanediol, hexanediol, and the like; cycloaliphatic diols, such as cyclohexanedimethanol and the like; aliphatic diols containing aromatic moieties; and polymeric and/or oligomeric alkyleneoxide polyols having an alkyl chain length of from C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>12</sub> (linear or branched), preferably with the polyol having a number average molecular weight from about 300 to 8000, more preferably from about 1000 to about 5000, and most preferably between about 1000 and 3000. Particularly preferred difunctional alcohols are ethylene glycol and butanediol.

Some examples of difunctional carboxylic acids useful in the practice of the present invention include: aliphatic diacids from C<sub>4</sub> to C<sub>36</sub>, such as adipic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, and the dimer acids; cycloaliphatic diacids, such as cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid and the like; aromatic diacids, such as terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, naphthalene dicarboxylic acid and the like; and the lower (C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl esters of said dicarboxylic acids. Particularly preferred difunctional carboxylic acids are terephthalic acid, sebacic acid and isophthalic acid.

Relatively small amounts of polyfunctional branching agents may be added in order to make the material more polyfunctional. The branching agents can be added at any time during the direct esterification stage. Examples of polyfunctional branching agents useful in the practice of the present invention may include those conventionally used, such as: trimellitic anhydride, pyromellitic dianhydride, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane and pentaerythritol.

Examples of low polarity block segments useful in the practice of the present invention include: saturated and unsaturated telechelic polyolefins comprised of monomeric units, from C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>18</sub>, and possessing functional end-groups, such as hydroxyl, carboxyl, anhydride, acid chloride, oxirane and the like, preferably having a weight average molecular weight from about 500 to 4500, more preferably about 1000 to about 4000, and most preferably about 1800 to about 3500; ABA block copolymers with a weight average molecular weight from about 500 to 10,000, preferably about 1500 to about 6000, more preferably about 1800 to about 3500, wherein B is an alkyl and/or aromatic substituted polysiloxane, and where A is a functionally terminated polyalkyleneoxide with an alkyl chain length of C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>; and

5 fluorine substituted telechelic oligomers and polymers, such as polyesters, acrylics, polyurethanes, polyolefins, polycarbonates, epoxies (e.g., epichlorohydrin-bis-phenol and Novolac® type polymers), and the like. The above-mentioned polyolefins may include a variety of monomers, for example: ethylene, propylene, butylene, isobutylene, other alkyl substituted olefins,  $\alpha$ -olefins, butadiene, and/or copolymers thereof. One preferred polyolefin material is Kraton L-2203 (Shell), which is a hydroxyl-terminated butylene/ethylene copolymer comprising about 50% by weight of butylene and about 50% by weight of ethylene, and having an average MW of about 3,000. One preferred hydroxyl terminated ABA polysiloxane triblock material is CoatOSil 2812 (Witco), which comprises about 40% by weight of polyalkyleneoxide (A) and about 60% by weight of polydimethylsiloxane (B). More specifically, the CoatOSil 2812 comprises about 40% by weight of a 350 molecular weight polypropyleneoxide/ethyleneoxide tipped block (A) and about 60% by weight of a 2000 molecular weight polymethylsiloxane block (B).

20 Thus, a particularly preferred polycondensation reaction involves a reaction of (1) ethylene glycol and/or butanediol, (2) terephthalic acid and/or sebacic acid and/or isophthalic acid and (3) Kraton L-2203 and/or CoatOSil 2812. Optionally, one or more of the polyfunctional branching agents listed above may be added, as discussed above.

25 The thus formed copolyesters of the present invention, having the incorporated low polarity block, preferably have a weight average molecular weight of from about 5,000 to about 150,000. More preferably, the copolyesters, having the incorporated low polarity block, have a weight average molecular weight of from about 10,000 to about 100,000. Most preferably, the copolyesters have a weight average molecular weight of from about 30,000 to about 90,000. The low polarity block is preferably incorporated into the backbone of the copolyesters at levels of from about 0.5 to about 85 weight percent, more preferably from about 1 to about 50 weight percent, and most preferably from about 2 to about 35 weight percent.

35 The copolymer compositions of the present invention are particularly useful as adhesives and coatings in a variety of applications, and for a wide variety of

5 substrates, either alone, or used as modifiers with other polymers which have not  
themselves been modified with a low polarity material. For example, some materials to  
which the compositions of the present invention exhibit unique adhesive properties  
include materials such as: untreated polyethyleneterephthalate (PET),  
polyethylenenaphthalate (PEN), untreated oriented polypropylene (OPP), polyvinyl  
10 fluoride (Tedlar®), nylon, polyimide, polycarbonate, polystyrene, polymethyl  
methacrylate (PMMA), polyvinylidene fluoride (Kynar®), polyurethanes, and  
cellulosics.

The copolymer compositions of the present invention may further be used as a  
15 tie-layer functioning as an adhesive for the purpose of bonding polymer materials with  
dissimilar surface energies during coextrusion production of composite films.  
Substrates such as: PET, PEN, polyolefins, vinyl-type-polymers (Tedlar®, Kynar®,  
PVC), and the like may be utilized in such procedures.

20 The copolymer compositions of the present invention are also useful as a  
coated adhesive sheath on a fiber core. As such, the copolymer compositions are  
coated on the surface of a fiber (core), preferably by extrusion, and utilized as a  
sheath adhesive. The adhesive sheath may be reactivated with heat and the  
intersecting fibers fused.

25 The copolymer compositions of the present invention are also useful as powder  
adhesives. In such applications, the copolymer compositions are ground to a desired  
particle size distribution and applied to a carded mat of fibers, which is then  
compressed and fused to produce non-woven fabrics. These block copolyesters can  
30 also be applied to fabrics and used to bond these fabrics to themselves or other  
substrates. Similarly, the powdered copolymer compositions can be used as  
adhesives or coatings on films or foils, in a wide variety of applications. For example,  
such powdered adhesives can be used to adhere cloth, plastic film, or composite  
materials to foams, e.g. foam seating materials, for automotive interior trim  
35 applications.

5       The copolymer compositions may also be used as web or film adhesives. As a web adhesive, the fast-crystallizing, thermoplastic polymers of the present invention are melt extruded into a "web-like", fibrous material. This fibrous material may then be applied to fabrics, foams, films, etc. and heat activated to form an adhesive bond which exhibits improved retained adhesion to these materials.

10       Still further, essentially any utility for an adhesive or coating can obtain improved adhesion by inclusion of the low polarity/copolyester materials of the present invention, either as adhesive or coating material *per se*, or as an adhesion promoter, added to other adhesive or coating materials. The copolymer compositions  
15       can be hot-melt or solvent applied, used alone, or in conjunction with curing or thermosetting components. Suitable curable components include aminoplasts, phenoplasts, epoxy resins, polyisocyanates, silanes, aziridines and the like.

20       Thus compositions of the present inventions can be applied in a variety of forms for a wide variety of adhesive and coating applications, and provide the ability to obtain the unexpected performance advantages in such applications.

25       DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

30       The compositions of the present invention comprise a copolymer, namely a copolyester, having a low polarity block segment incorporated into the backbone of the copolymer. Such compositions possess unexpected properties including superior initial and retained ("aged") adhesion. The compositions also provide unexpected improvements in retained toughness, solvent resistance, wettability, and hydrolytic stability. These compositions are particularly suitable for use as adhesive and coating materials.

35       The copolyesters may be prepared by any of the conventional methods, such as, for example, by a standard polycondensation reaction of difunctional alcohols and dicarboxylic acids and optionally up to about 3% of a polyfunctional branching agent. This synthesis normally occurs in two stages. In the first, or direct esterification

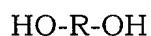
5 stage, the hydroxyl and carboxyl containing monomers are reacted to form low  
molecular weight glycolate oligomers accompanied by the liberation of water. If  
methyl esters of carboxyl containing monomers are used, this stage is referred to as  
the transesterification (alcohololysis) stage and is accompanied by the liberation of  
methanol instead of water. In the second, or polyesterification stage, higher  
10 molecular weight polymers are obtained by further reaction under vacuum of these  
low molecular weight oligomers via (1) ester-ester interchange, (2) alcohololysis and  
(3) acidolysis.

The first stage of this process may proceed with or without the use of a  
catalyst, since the acid monomers utilized in the esterification process are self-  
15 catalyzing. However, the reaction time may be reduced by introduction of an  
esterification catalyst. For example, some typical direct esterification stage catalysts  
include acid salts, hydroxides of potassium and lithium, *para*-toluenesulfonic acid (*p*-  
TSA), lead and tin salts, and mineral acids such as sulfuric and hydrochloric acid.  
Some typical transesterification (alcohololysis) stage catalysts include alkyl titanates,  
20 alkyl tin compounds and the acetates of antimony, zinc, manganese, magnesium and  
calcium.

The second stage of this process (polyesterification) is, in general, extremely  
sluggish, and will not proceed to high molecular weights without the aid of a catalyst.  
25 Thus, typically, second stage catalysts are added, such as oxides of lead, manganese  
and germanium, alkyl titanates (e.g. Tyzor TBT and Tyzor TOT), alkanolamine  
complexes of titanium (Tyzor DEA) and organotin compounds (e.g. Fascat 9100, 9200,  
9201).

30 The low polarity block segment is preferably incorporated into the backbone of  
the copolyester by adding a low polarity reactive difunctional oligomeric material to  
the reaction at the beginning of the direct esterification stage. Alternatively, the low  
polarity difunctional reactive oligomeric block material may be added during the  
direct esterification reaction, but prior to the polyesterification (vacuum) stage of the  
35 reaction.

5           Difunctional alcohols useful in the practice of the present invention generally have the following formula shown in Formula 1:



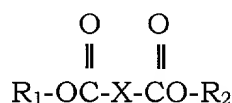
**Formula 1**

10           wherein R is an aliphatic moiety containing from 2 to 12 carbon atoms and/or a cycloaliphatic moiety containing from 6 to 12 carbon atoms.

For example, some difunctional alcohols useful in the practice of the present invention include: alkyl diols from C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>12</sub>, such as ethylene glycol, diethylene  
15   glycol, butanediol, propanediol, hexanediol, and the like; cycloaliphatic diols, such as cyclohexanedimethanol and the like; aliphatic diols containing aromatic moieties; and polymeric and/or oligomeric alkyleneoxide polyols with alkyl chain length from C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>12</sub> (linear or branched) with a number average molecular weight from about 300 to 5000. One preferred polyalkyleneoxide is polytetramethylene glycol (Terethane®).

20   Particularly preferred difunctional alcohols are ethylene glycol and butanediol.

Difunctional carboxylic acids useful in the practice of the present invention generally have the following formula shown in Formula 2:



**Formula 2**

30           wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> each represent a hydrogen atom or a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> alkyl moiety and

X is an aliphatic, cycloaliphatic and/or aromatic moiety containing from 2 to 34 carbon atoms.

35           Some examples of difunctional carboxylic acids useful in the practice of the present invention include: aliphatic diacids from C<sub>4</sub> to C<sub>36</sub> such as adipic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid; cycloaliphatic diacids, such as cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid and the like; aromatic diacids, such as terephthalic acid, naphthalene dicarboxylic acid, isophthalic acid, and the like; and the lower (C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl esters of said dicarboxylic

5 acids. Particularly preferred difunctional carboxylic acids are terephthalic acid, sebacic acid and isophthalic acid.

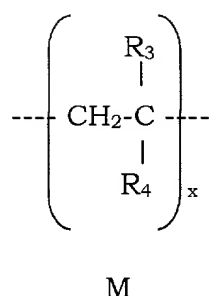
Preferably, the total mole ratio of difunctional alcohols to difunctional carboxylic acids added to the reaction is at least 1:1, more preferably, about 1-1.8:1,  
10 and even more preferably, about 1.5-2:1 of alcohol to acid.

Optional polyfunctional branching agents useful in the practice of the present invention may include those conventionally used, such as: trimellitic dianhydride, pyromellitic anhydride, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane and pentaerythritol.  
15 Up to about 3% of the polyfunctional branching agents may be added. Preferably, less than 2% of polyfunctional branching agents is added. More preferably, less than 1% of polyfunctional branching agents is added.

Examples of low polarity blocks useful in the practice of the present invention  
20 include: saturated and unsaturated linear and/or branched telechelic polyolefins from C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>18</sub> with terminal functional groups, such as hydroxyl, carboxyl, anhydride, acid chloride, oxirane and the like, with a weight average molecular weight from about 500 to 4500, more preferably, about 1000 to about 4000, most preferably, about 1800 to about 3500; ABA telechelic block copolymers where B is alkyl and/or  
25 aromatic substituted polysiloxanes with a weight average molecular weight from about 1000 to 10,000, preferably, about 1500 to about 6000, more preferably, about 1800 to about 3500, and where A is a functionally terminated polyalkyleneoxide (ether) with an alkyl chain length of C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>; or fluorine substituted telechelic oligomers and polymers, such as polyesters, acrylics, polyurethanes, polyolefins,  
30 polycarbonates, epoxies (epichlorohydrin-bis-phenol and Novolac® type polymers), and the like. The above-mentioned polyolefins may include, for example: ethylene, propylene, butylene, isobutylene, other alkyl substituted olefins,  $\alpha$ -olefins, and any copolymer combinations of these alkyl monomers.

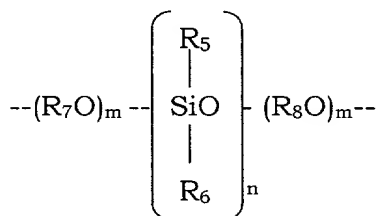
35 Low polarity block segments that are particularly useful in the practice of the present invention are polymeric and oligomeric olefins and siloxanes, and have the general formulas shown in Formula 3 and 4:





**Formula 3**

where M is one or a combination of monomer structures; R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are H and/or any combination of C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>16</sub> linear or branched aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, or aromatic hydrocarbon; and x is the degree of polymerization, preferably, x is 10 to 160, more preferably, 20 to 110, and most preferably, 28 to 80.



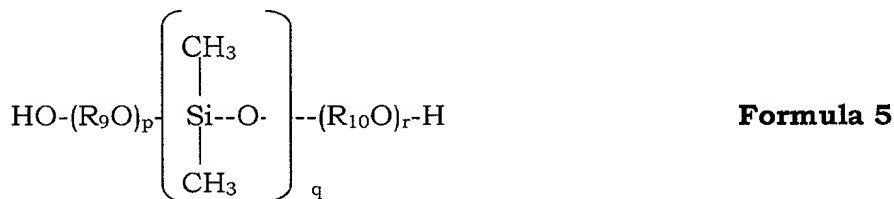
**Formula 4**

wherein m may range from 1 to 70, more preferably m ranges from 1 to 10; n may range from 5 to 120, more preferably n ranges from 10 to 30; and wherein R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> are C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>12</sub> aliphatic, aromatic linear or branched hydrocarbons.

One preferred polyolefin material useful in the practice of the present invention is Kraton L-2203, which is a hydroxyl terminated butylene/ethylene copolymer comprising about 50 wt% butylene and about 50 wt% ethylene, and having an average MW of about 3,000. One preferred hydroxyl terminated polysiloxane material is CoatOSil 2812, which comprises about 40 wt% polyalkyleneoxide and about 60 wt% polydimethylsiloxane. More specifically, the CoatOSil 2812 comprises about 40 wt% of a 350 molecular weight ethyleneoxide tipped polypropyleneoxide block (A) and about 60 wt% of a 2000 molecular weight polydimethylsiloxane block (B).

Thus, in accordance with the present invention, a particularly preferred copolymer composition comprises the reaction product of: (1) ethylene glycol and/or butanediol, (2) terephthalic acid and/or sebacic acid and/or isophthalic acid and (3) a polyolefin and/or polysiloxane composition, such as Kraton L-2203 and CoatOSil 2812. Optionally, one or more polyfunctional branching agents, such as those set out above, may be added to the reaction.

One preferable polysiloxane block segment is a hydroxyl terminated polyalkyleneoxide block polydimethylsiloxane, shown below in Formula 5:



Wherein  $\text{R}_9$  and  $\text{R}_{10}$  may be linear or branched alkyl groups with preferably  $\text{R}_9$  and  $\text{R}_{10}$  being the same;  $q$  may range from 5 to 35, preferably,  $q$  ranges from 10 to 30, and more preferably,  $q$  ranges from 15 to 25; and wherein both  $r$  and  $p$  may range from 2 to 20, and preferably,  $r$  equals  $p$ .

Another preferred low polarity oligomeric segment is formed from ethylene and/or one or more  $\alpha$ -olefins, such as propylene, butylene and other  $\alpha$ -olefins. This structure is shown below in Formula 6:



M

5 where M is one or more monomer structures;  $R_{11}$  is H and/or any combination of  $C_1$  to  $C_{16}$  linear or branched aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic hydrocarbon; and t is the degree of polymerization, preferably, t is 10 to 160, more preferably, 20 to 110, and most preferably, 28 to 80.

10 The thus-formed copolyesters of the present invention, having the incorporated low polarity block, preferably have a weight average molecular weight of from about 5,000 to about 150,000. More preferably, the copolyesters, having the incorporated low polarity block, have a weight average molecular weight of from about 10,000 to about 100,000. Most preferably, the copolyesters, having the incorporated low  
15 polarity block, have a weight average molecular weight of from about 30,000 to about 90,000.

20 The low polarity blocks are preferably incorporated into the backbone of the copolyesters at levels of from about 0.5 to about 85 weight percent. More preferably, these low polarity blocks are incorporated into the backbone of the copolyesters at levels of from about 1 to about 50 weight percent. More preferably, these low polarity blocks are incorporated into the backbone of the copolyesters at levels of from about 2 to about 35 weight percent.

25 The resulting block copolyesters show a significant improvement in aged adhesion to various substrates such as: untreated polyethyleneterephthalate (PET), polyethylenenaphthalate (PEN), untreated oriented polypropylene (OPP), polyvinyl fluoride (Tedlar®), nylons, polyimides, polycarbonates, polystyrene, polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), polyvinylidene fluoride (Kynar®), polyurethanes, and  
30 cellulose. The most startling results were observed with adhesion of these polymers to untreated PET, where copolyesters which do not contain these low polarity blocks do not have the equivalent initial adhesion and do not maintain their initial level of adhesion after crystallization. It has been found that these polymers are particularly useful as tie-layers with similar and/or dissimilar substrates such as: PET, PEN,  
35 polyolefins, vinyl-type polymers (Tedlar®, Kynar®, PVC), and the like. These block copolyesters are further useful as powder, web, and film adhesives for textile and film applications; solvent solutions useful as coatings as well as adhesives for film lamination, hot melt applied adhesives; and coextruded melt bonded films.

5 The compositions of the present invention will be further illustrated with reference to the following Examples which are intended to aid in the understanding of the present invention, but which are not to be construed as a limitation thereof.

10 **EXAMPLE 1**

Control "a"

15 A mixture of 991.16 g butanediol (100 mole% of the difunctional alcohol), 446.61 g (44 mole% of the dicarboxylic acid) terephthalic acid, 691.97 g (56 mole% of the dicarboxylic acid) sebacic acid (glycol/acid mole ratio charged = 1.8/1), and 0.44 g Tyzor DEA was added to a 2 L resin flask which was fitted with a 4 necked, flanged, reactor head. The reactor head was equipped with a stirrer in the center neck, a gas inlet, a thermocouple, and a side arm fitted with a fractionating column mounted with a variable takeoff head. The reaction mixture was heated at 235 °C under inert  
20 atmosphere conditions until the distillation of water slowed and the top-of-column vapor temperature fell to below 85 °C (approximately 5 hrs.). Approximately 220g of water was collected in the receiver. The fractionating column and variable takeoff head was then removed, a condenser fitted with a receiver and a vacuum adapter and cold-trap was added. An additional 0.44 g Tyzor DEA added to the reaction mixture.  
25 The temperature was increased to 240 °C and the pressure reduced to 0.3 millimeters of mercury to remove the remaining water followed by the excess glycol. The polyesterification reaction was continued until a drop-point based on intrinsic viscosity was reached (polymer yield: 68.99%).

30 Control "b"

To the identical reaction apparatus that was employed in Example 1 was added 777.48 g ethylene glycol (100 mole% of the difunctional alcohol), 549.17 g (47.5 mole% of the dicarboxylic acid) terephthalic acid, 738.86 g (52.5 mole% of the dicarboxylic acid) sebacic acid, and 0.738 g antimony acetate (diol/diacid mole ratio  
35 charged = 1.8/1). The reaction mixture was heated to 235 °C under inert atmosphere conditions until the distillation of water slowed and the top-of-column temperature fell to below 85 °C (approximately 5 hrs.). Approximately 263 g of water was collected in the receiver. The fractionating column and variable takeoff head was then

5 removed, and condenser fitted with a receiver and a vacuum adapter and cold-trap was added. An additional 0.738 g antimony acetate added to the reaction mixture. The temperature was increased to 240 °C and the pressure reduced to 0.3 millimeters of mercury. The polyesterification reaction was continued until a drop-point based on intrinsic viscosity was reached (polymer yield: 71.14%).

#### 10 Control "c"

To the identical reaction apparatus that was employed in Example 1 was added 732.3 g butanediol (100 mole% of the difunctional alcohol), 553.22 g (50 mole% of the dicarboxylic acid) terephthalic acid, 553.22 g (50 mole% of the dicarboxylic acid) isophthalic acid (diol/diacid mole ratio charged = 1.8/1) , and 1.5 g Fascat 9100. The reaction mixture was heated to 235 °C under inert atmosphere conditions until the distillation of water slowed and the top-of-column temperature fell to below 85 °C (approximately 5 hrs.). Approximately 239.95 g of water was collected in the receiver. The fractionating column and variable takeoff head was then removed, a condenser fitted with a receiver and a vacuum adapter and cold-trap was added. The temperature was increased to 240 °C and the pressure reduced to 0.3 millimeters of mercury. The polycondensation reaction was continued until a drop-point based on intrinsic viscosity was reached (polymer yield: 79.80 %).

#### 25 **Example 2**

To each of the above controls, the appropriate amount of low polarity telechelic oligomeric block material was added at the beginning of the reaction (direct esterification stage) to obtain the copolyester compositions in Table 1.

#### 30 **Example 3 - Testing Procedures**

7 g of ground resin was placed between two 8 ½" x 11" facer sheets and pressed on a 30 ton Carver, automatic press at 350 °F. Lower temperatures were used when facers with lower distortion temperatures were utilized. The sample was held at a pressure of 20 tons for a 10 minute heating cycle and then a 10 minute cooling cycle. The sample was immediately removed from the press, cut into 1" strips, and the initial adhesion measured at a 180° peel angle, on a Theller Model D mini tensile tester. Another sample prepared in an identical manner was tested after 3

5 days of aging at ambient conditions. Results reported in Table 2 represent an average of adhesion measured from 5 test strips cut from the same sample and are reported in pounds per linear inch (pli).

Ring and ball softening point samples were annealed at 45 °C for 24 hours and  
10 then tested according to ASTM E 28.

002310-152520

**TABLE 1. COPOLYESTER COMPOSITIONS**

Example No.	Difunctional Alcohol		Difunctional Carboxylic Acid			Low Polarity Block	
	Mole% Butane-diol	Mole% Ethylene glycol	Mole% Sebacic Acid	Mole% Terephthalic Acid	Mole% Isophthalic Acid	Weight%* Polyolefin	Weight%* Poly-siloxane
1a (Control)	100		56	44		0	0
2a	100		56	44		2.5	
3a	100		56	44		5	
4a	100		56	44		10	
5a	100		56	44		20	
6a	100		56	44		30	
7a	100		56	44			8.33
1b (Control)		100	46	54		0	0
2b		100	46	54		2.5	
3b		100	46	54		5	
4b		100	46	54		10	
5b		100	46	54		20	
6b		100	46	54		30	
7b		100	46	54			8.33
1c (Control)	100			50	50	0	0
2c	100			50	50	2	
3c	100			50	50	5	
4c	100			50	50	10	
5c	100			50	50		3.33
6c	100			50	50		6.67

\* Weight% based on polymer yield

**TABLE 2. TEST RESULTS**

Facer Type			Untreated PET <sup>2</sup>	Untreated PET <sup>2</sup>	Untreated OPP <sup>3</sup>	Untreated OPP <sup>3</sup>
Example No.	Ring & Ball Softening point ° C	Intrinsic Viscosity (g/dl)	Initial (pli) <sup>1</sup>	Aged (pli) <sup>1</sup>	Initial (pli) <sup>1</sup>	Aged (pli) <sup>1</sup>
1a (Control)	123 - 128	0.920	5.60	2.64	0	0
2a	116 - 123	0.899	12.22	11.73	0	0
3a	114 - 123	0.852	14.93	14.22	0.12	0
4a	117 - 127	0.867	13.92	13.69	1.14	0.08
5a	117 - 127	0.794	15.00	12.78	1.86	0.39
6a	120 - 144	0.797	15.13	14.92	2.22	2.08
7a	112 - 114	*	13.29	12.26	0	0
1b (Control)	123 - 131	0.935	13.69	1.22	0	0
2b	144 - 152	0.705	2.63	2.37	0.85	0.37
3b	143 - 148	0.717	2.63	2.32	0.75	2.20
4b	143 - 149	0.636	15.47	1.40	1.09	1.83
5b	136 - 142	0.587	11.85	1.68	2.17	1.32
6b	133 - 141	0.597	14.68	1.78	2.16	1.93
7b	133 - 143	*	7.18	3.50	---	---
1c (Control)	133 - 142	0.650	0.11	0.11	---	---
2c	133 - 141	0.740	S.R.	S.R.	---	---
3c	132 - 142	0.651	S.R.	S.R.	---	---
4c	131 - 142	0.626	S.R.	S.R.	---	---
5c	134 - 140	*	S.R.	S.R.	---	---
6c	133 - 137	*	S.R.	S.R.	---	---

<sup>1</sup> pli = pounds per linear inch

<sup>2</sup> PET = polyethyleneterephthalate

<sup>3</sup> OPP = oriented polypropylene

<sup>4</sup> MFI = melt flow index

<sup>5</sup> S.R. = Substrate rippage (maximum adhesion)

\* The intrinsic viscosity could not be run because the polymer was not fully soluble in the testing solution



**TABLE 3: Untreated PET Adhesion Results**

Facer Type	Untreated PET <sup>2</sup>	Untreated PET <sup>2</sup>	Loss of Adhesion	Loss of Adhesion	Initial Adhesion Compared to Control	Aged Adhesion Compared to Control
Example No.	Initial (pli) <sup>1</sup>	Aged (pli) <sup>1</sup>	(pli) <sup>1</sup>	(%)	(%)/(+, -)	(%)/(+, -)
1a (Control)	5.60	2.64	2.96	52.9		
2a	12.22	11.73	0.49	4.0	218	444
3a	14.93	14.22	0.71	4.8	267	539
4a	13.92	13.69	0.23	1.6	249	519
5a	15.00	12.78	2.22	14.8	268	484
6a	15.13	14.92	0.21	1.4	270	565
7a	13.29	12.26	1.03	7.8	237	464
1b (Control)	13.69	1.22	12.47	91		
2b	2.63	2.37	0.26	9.9	19	194
3b	2.63	2.32	0.31	11.8	19	190
4b	15.47	1.4	14.07	91.0	113	115
5b	11.85	1.68	10.17	85.8	87	138
6b	14.68	1.78	12.90	87.9	107	146
7b	7.18	3.5	3.68	51.2	52	287
1c (Control)	0.11	0.11	0	0		
2c	S.R.	S.R.	0	0	+	+
3c	S.R.	S.R.	0	0	+	+
4c	S.R.	S.R.	0	0	+	+
5c	S.R.	S.R.	0	0	+	+
6c	S.R.	S.R.	0	0	+	+

<sup>1</sup> pli = pounds per linear inch

<sup>2</sup> PET = polyethyleneterephthalate

<sup>3</sup> OPP = oriented polypropylene

<sup>4</sup> MFI = melt flow index

<sup>5</sup> S.R. = Substrate rippage (maximum adhesion)

**TABLE 4: Untreated OPP Adhesion Results**

Facer Type	Untreated OPP <sup>3</sup>	Untreated OPP <sup>3</sup>	Loss of Adhesion	Loss of Adhesion	Initial Adhesion Compared to Control	Aged Adhesion Compared to Control
Example No.	Initial (pli) <sup>1</sup>	Aged (pli) <sup>1</sup>	(pli)	(%)	(%)/(+, -)	(%)/(+, -)
1a (Control)	0	0	NA <sup>6</sup>	NA <sup>6</sup>		
2a	0	0	NA <sup>6</sup>	NA <sup>6</sup>	same	same
3a	0.12	0	0.12	100	+	+
4a	1.14	0.08	1.07	94	+	+
5a	1.86	0.39	1.48	80	+	+
6a	2.22	2.08	0.15	6	+	+
7a	0	0	NA <sup>6</sup>	NA <sup>6</sup>	same	same
1b (Control)	0	0	NA <sup>6</sup>	NA <sup>6</sup>		
2b	0.85	0.37	0.48	56	+	+
3b	0.75	2.2	increase	increase	+	+
4b	1.09	1.83	increase	increase	+	+
5b	2.17	1.32	0.85	39	+	+
6b	2.16	1.93	0.23	11	+	+

<sup>1</sup> pli = pounds per linear inch

<sup>2</sup> PET = polyethyleneterephthalate

<sup>3</sup> OPP = oriented polypropylene

<sup>4</sup> MFI = melt flow index

<sup>5</sup> S.R. = Substrate rippage (maximum adhesion)

<sup>6</sup> NA = not applicable

As demonstrated, the copolyester compositions of the present invention exhibit improved initial adhesion, improved aged adhesion and/or reduced loss of adhesion over time.

Although preferred embodiments of the invention have been described using specific terms, such description is for illustrative purposes only, and it is to be understood that changes and variations may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the following claims.

What is claimed:

1. A method of making an adhesive or coating, comprising:  
    reacting at least one difunctional alcohol and at least one dicarboxylic acid to form a copolyester polymer chain, and  
    during the course of that reaction, infusing at least one low polarity polymeric block into the copolyester polymer chain.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the reaction is carried out in two stages, the first stage being a direct esterification or transesterification reaction, and the second stage being a polyesterification stage, and  
    wherein the low polarity polymeric block is infused during the first stage
3. The method of claim 2 further comprising adding at least one catalyst during the first stage.
4. The method of claim 3, whereby the at least one catalyst is an esterification catalyst selected from the group of: acid salts, hydroxides of potassium and lithium, *para*-toluenesulfonic acid (*p*-TSA), lead and tin salts, mineral acids and blends thereof.
5. The method of claim 3, whereby the at least one catalyst is a transesterification catalyst selected from the group of: alkyl titanates, alkyl tin compounds, acetates of antimony, zinc, manganese, magnesium, calcium and blends thereof.
6. The method of claim 2 further comprising adding at least one catalyst during the second stage.
7. The method of claim 6, whereby the at least one catalyst is selected from the group of: oxides of lead, oxides of manganese, oxides of germanium, alkyl titanates, alkanolamine complexes of titanium, organotin compounds and blends thereof.

8. The method of claim 1, whereby the adhesive or coating has substantial adhesion to polymeric or cellulosic substrates.
9. The method of claim 8, whereby the substantial adhesion is initial adhesion.
10. The method of claim 9, whereby the substantial adhesion is initial adhesion to low surface energy substrates.
11. The method of claim 8, whereby the substantial adhesion is aged adhesion.
12. The method of claim 11, whereby the substantial adhesion is aged adhesion to low surface energy substrates.
13. The method of claim 1, wherein the adhesive or coating is solvent based.
14. The method of claim 1, wherein the adhesive or coating is applied as a hot-melt.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the adhesive is a web.
16. The method of claim 14, wherein the adhesive or coating is a film.
17. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one difunctional alcohol is selected from the group of: alkyl diols from C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>12</sub>, cycloaliphatic diols, aliphatic diols containing aromatic moieties, C<sub>2</sub> - C<sub>12</sub> polyalkyleneoxide polyols, and blends thereof.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein the at least one difunctional alcohol is selected from the group of: ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, butanediol, propanediol, hexane diol, cyclohexanedimethanol, oligomeric alkyleneoxide polyols with a number average molecular weight from about 300 to about 5000, and blends thereof.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein the at least one difunctional alcohol is selected from the group of: ethylene glycol, butanediol, and blends thereof.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one dicarboxylic acid is selected from the group of: aliphatic diacids from C<sub>4</sub> to C<sub>36</sub>, cycloaliphatic diacids, aromatic diacids, their C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> alkyl esters of dicarboxylic acids, and blends thereof.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the at least one dicarboxylic acid is selected from the group of: aliphatic diacids from C<sub>4</sub> to C<sub>36</sub> such as adipic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid, or aromatic diacids such as terephthalic acid, naphthalene dicarboxylic acid, isophthalic acid, the lower (C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl esters of said dicarboxylic acids, and blends thereof.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the at least one dicarboxylic acid is selected from the group of: terephthalic acid, sebacic acid, isophthalic acid or their methyl esters, or blends thereof.

23. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block is selected from the group of: saturated and unsaturated telechelic polyolefins, fluorine substituted telechelic oligomers and polymers, functionally terminated ABA block copolymers of polyalkyleneoxide (A) and alkyl and aromatic substituted polysiloxanes (B), and blends thereof.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block is a saturated and/or unsaturated polyolefin with a weight average molecular weight from about 500 to about 4500, whose constituent components are selected from the group consisting of C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>18</sub>.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block has a weight average molecular weight from about 1000 to about 4000.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block has a weight average molecular weight from about 1800 to about 3500.

27. The method of claim 23, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block is selected from: ABA telechelic block copolymers of polyalkyleneoxide (A) and alkyl and

aromatic substituted polysiloxanes (B) with a weight average molecular weight from about 1000 to about 10,000.

28. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 27, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block is selected from: ABA telechelic block copolymers with a weight average molecular weight from about 1500 to about 6000.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block is selected from: ABA telechelic block copolymers with a weight average molecular weight from about 1800 to about 3500.

30. The method of claim 23, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block is selected from fluorine substituted telechelic oligomers and polymers of polyesters, acrylics, polyurethanes, polyolefins, polycarbonates, epoxies, and blends thereof.

31. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block is a hydroxyl terminated butylene/ethylene copolymer.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block comprises about 50% by weight of butylene and about 50% by weight of ethylene.

33. The method of claim 31, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block comprises about 85% by weight of butylene and about 15% by weight of ethylene.

34. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block is an ABA block polymer consisting of about 40 wt% polyalkyleneoxide and about 60 wt% polydimethylsiloxane.

35. The method of claim 1 further comprising adding at least one polyfunctional branching agent during the first stage.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the at least one polyfunctional branching agent is selected from the group of: trimellitic anhydride, pyromellitic dianhydride, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol and blends thereof.

37. A method of improving the adhesion of copolyesters to polymeric or cellulosic substrates, comprising:

incorporating a low polarity telechelic oligomeric block segment in the copolyester polymer chain.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the improved adhesion is initial adhesion.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the improved adhesion is initial adhesion to low surface energy substrates.

40. The method of claim 37, wherein the improved adhesion is aged adhesion.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein the improved adhesion is aged adhesion to low surface energy substrate.

42. The method of claim 37, wherein the copolyester is a crystalline copolyester.

43. The method of claim 37, wherein the low polarity telechelic oligomeric block segment is selected from the group of: saturated and unsaturated polyolefins, polysiloxanes, and fluorine substituted polyesters, acrylics, polyurethanes, polycarbonates, epoxies, and blends thereof.

44. The method of claim 43, wherein the low polarity block is a polyolefin, polysiloxane, or blend thereof.

45. The method of claim 37, wherein the low polarity block segment is incorporated into the copolyester polymer chain at levels of from about 0.5 to about 85 weight percent.

46. The method of claim 45, wherein the low polarity block segment is incorporated into the copolyester polymer chain at levels of from about 1 to about 50 weight percent.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein the low polarity block segment is incorporated into the copolyester polymer chain at levels of from about 2 to about 35 weight percent.

48. A method of improving the adhesiveness of a polymeric material, comprising adding to the polymeric material an adhesion promoter, the adhesion promoter comprising a copolyester containing a low polarity telechelic oligomeric block segment.

49. The method of claim 48, wherein the polymeric material is a crystalline polymer.

50. An adhesive or coating copolyester composition having substantial adhesion to polymeric substrates, comprising the reaction product of:

at least one difunctional alcohol;

at least one dicarboxylic acid; and

at least one low polarity telechelic oligomeric block material.

51. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 50, wherein the composition has substantial retained adhesion to polymeric and low surface energy substrates.

52. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 50, wherein the at least one difunctional alcohol is selected from the group of: alkyl diols from C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>12</sub>, cycloaliphatic diols, aliphatic diols containing aromatic moieties, C<sub>2</sub> - C<sub>12</sub> polyalkyleneoxide polyols, and blends thereof.

53. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 50, wherein the at least one dicarboxylic acid is selected from the group of: aliphatic diacids from C<sub>4</sub> to C<sub>36</sub>, cycloaliphatic diacids, aromatic diacids, and blends thereof.



54. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 50 further comprising at least one polyfunctional branching agent.

55. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 50, wherein the at least one low polarity block is selected from the group of: saturated and unsaturated telechelic polyolefins; fluorine substituted telechelic oligomers and polymers; functionally terminated ABA block copolymers of (A) polyalkyleneoxide and (B) alkyl or aromatic substituted polysiloxanes; and blends thereof.

56. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 55, wherein the at least one low polarity block is a polyolefin.

57. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 50, wherein the at least one low polarity block comprises about 50% by weight of butylene and about 50% by weight of ethylene.

58. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 50, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block comprises about 85% by weight of butylene and about 15% by weight of ethylene.

59. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 50, wherein the at least one low polarity polymeric block is an ABA block polymer consisting of about 40 wt% polyalkyleneoxide and about 60 wt% polydimethylsiloxane.

60. The method of claim 1, wherein the adhesive or coating has a weight average molecular weight of about 5,000 to about 150,000.

61. The method of claim 1, wherein the adhesive or coating has a weight average molecular weight of about 30,000 to about 90,000.

62. The adhesive or coating composition of claim 50, wherein the adhesive or coating composition has a weight average molecular weight of about 5,000 to about 150,000.

## ABSTRACT

The present invention provides copolyester compositions and novel methods employing such compositions. The copolymer compositions comprise a copolyester containing a low polarity block in the copolyester backbone, thereby resulting in adhesive and coating materials that exhibit improved flow and wettability and superior initial adhesion and retained adhesion to various substrates.

#137024

002310-1626560

**DIKE, BRONSTEIN, ROBERTS  
& CUSHMAN, LLP**  
130 Water Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that: My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name. I believe I am an original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Copolyesters Having Improved Retained Adhesion

which is described and claimed in:

- ☒ the specification attached hereto.
- ☐ the specification in U.S. Application Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_,  
filed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ the specification in PCT international application Number \_\_\_\_\_,  
filed on \_\_\_\_\_; and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a). I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign/PCT Applications and Any Priority Claims Under 35 U.S.C. §119:			
Application No.	Filing Date	Country	Priority Claimed Under 35 U.S.C. §119?
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below, and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in 37 CFR §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Prior U.S. Applications or PCT International Applications Designating the U.S-Benefit Under 35 U.S.C. §120					
U.S. Applications		Status (Check One)			
Application Serial No.	U.S. Filing Date	Patented	Pending	Abandoned	
PCT Applications Designating the U.S.					
Application No.	Filing Date	U.S. Serial No. Assigned			

**CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S)  
(35 U.S.C. §119(e))**

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Applicant	Provisional Application Number	Filing Date

**POWER OF ATTORNEY:** As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) with full powers of association, substitution and revocation to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Sewall P. Bronstein (Reg. No. 16,919)	Peter F. Corless (Reg. No. 33,860)	David A. Tucker (Reg. No. 27,840)
David G. Conlin (Reg. No. 27,026)	Cara Z. Lowen (Reg. No. 38,277)	Robert L. Buchanan (Reg. No. 40,927)
George W. Neuner (Reg. No. 26,964)	William J. Daley, Jr. (Reg. No. 34,487)	
Linda M. Buckley (Reg. No. 31,003)	Christine C. O'Day (Reg. No. 38,256)	
Peter J. Manus (Reg. No. 26,766)	Lisa Swiszc Hazzard (Reg. No. 44,368)	

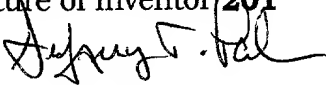
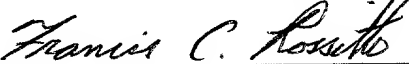
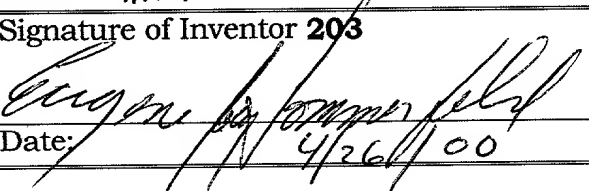
<b>SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO:</b> David G. Conlin Dike, Bronstein, Roberts & Cushman, LLP 130 Water Street Boston, Massachusetts 02109	<b>DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO:</b>   (617) 523-3400
---	---

201	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	LAST NAME <b>Palumbo</b>	FIRST NAME <b>Jeffrey</b>	MIDDLE NAME <b>T.</b>
	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <b>Bedford</b>	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY <b>Massachusetts</b>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <b>U.S.A.</b>
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <b>16 Evans Avenue</b>	CITY <b>Bedford</b>	STATE OR COUNTRY AND ZIP CODE <b>Massachusetts 01730</b>

202	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	LAST NAME <b>Rossitto</b>	FIRST NAME <b>Francis</b>	MIDDLE NAME <b>C.</b>
	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <b>Danvers</b>	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY <b>Massachusetts</b>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <b>U.S.A.</b>
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <b>68 Lawrence Street</b>	CITY <b>Danvers</b>	STATE OR COUNTRY AND ZIP CODE <b>Massachusetts 01923</b>

203	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	LAST NAME <b>Sommerfeld</b>	FIRST NAME <b>Eugene</b>	MIDDLE NAME <b>Gary</b>
	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <b>Danvers</b>	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY <b>Massachusetts</b>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <b>U.S.A.</b>
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <b>41 Otis Street</b>	CITY <b>Danvers</b>	STATE OR COUNTRY AND ZIP CODE <b>Massachusetts 01923</b>

I hereby further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Signature of Inventor 201 	Signature of Inventor 202 
Date: 4/26/00	Date: 4/26/00
Signature of Inventor 203 	Signature of Inventor 204
Date: 4/26/00	Date: